

CUBA MUST FIGHT ALONE.

LITTLE HOPE OF AID FROM THE CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATION.

Instead, it is taking unusual steps to prevent mentions of war from reaching the island. The Cuban Government is determined to continue the war there. The President's attitude toward Cuba, as stated by officials who should be thoroughly advised if any change was in contemplation, is the same that it has always been, and unless some decidedly unexpected and unforeseen situation is presented in the next few months there is little hope that the Administration will do anything to help Cuba. The President's attitude toward Cuba, as stated by officials who should be thoroughly advised if any change was in contemplation, is the same that it has always been, and unless some decidedly unexpected and unforeseen situation is presented in the next few months there is little hope that the Administration will do anything to help Cuba.

Several months ago the Spanish Government was informed that the United States would pursue its present policy to interfere with Cuban insurrection until it was more positively shown that Weyler and his soldiers were incapable of bringing the war to a close. This assurance from the Administration is now said to have led to the unusual military activity which took place in September and which is now reported to be followed by the departure of 30,000 additional troops from Spain.

Since Weyler first assumed command of the Spanish forces in Cuba, last winter, the Administration has been anxious to give him a chance to show what he was capable of. It has been the policy of the Spanish troops furnished him, to the extent of about one hundred thousand since May last, that the President has no idea of reversing his policy is quite certain. In support of this statement it is reported from the White House that he would do so now rather than wait until January or some time later in the year.

The information received here from Gen. Lee shows that the situation has not materially changed since the last report. The President has taken advantage of the inaction during the summer and fall to continue the war. The President has taken advantage of the inaction during the summer and fall to continue the war. The President has taken advantage of the inaction during the summer and fall to continue the war.

WEYLER'S SUGAR EDICT.

It Was Issued by Palma's Remarkable Letter.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—The newspapers here speak of Gen. Weyler's proposed sugar edict. It appears that what moved the Captain-General to prohibit the grinding of cane was a letter from Señor Estrada Palma, the Cuban Delegate in the United States, to Señor Salvador Cisneros, President of the republic. A copy of the letter was intercepted by the Spanish authorities. It is a remarkable document, containing many details of interest, which reveal the actual power of the Cuban revolution, and the readiness of the sugar planters, whether Spanish or Cuban, to acknowledge the authority of the revolutionary government in order to be allowed to grind. Among other things, Señor Palma says:

"It is to be hoped that Spain is now making her last effort. It is very probable that the Spanish residents of Cuba themselves will become a factor in the termination of the war, upon the basis of Cuban independence, if the coming campaign is closed without any result favorable to the Spanish army."

El Imparcial's correspondent in Havana telegraphs:

"We hear every day that some guerrilla band has been surprised by the enemy. To do this the insurgents concentrate large forces, and are thus able, without incurring any loss, to kill or capture the guerrillas. This is due to the fact that the families of insurgents still reside in towns, and as spies and guerrillas are sent to the towns, Gen. Weyler's order to expel them from their homes is slowly being complied with."

Consul General Lee has demanded that the American citizens be released within a stated time. This peculiar ultimatum was issued by ordering Tolon to quit the island, which was the result of the Consul's imposition."

Referring to Melguizo's fight with Gen. Macao, the correspondent released within a stated time. This peculiar ultimatum was issued by ordering Tolon to quit the island, which was the result of the Consul's imposition."

Some time is left for the General's family. Señor Cánovas has declared that he desires the press to publish nothing but official reports in reference to the war in Cuba. He has also declared that he will not be able to take place at the Cortes in Havana.

The cruiser, Isla de Cuba, reported before to be on her way to Manila, is still undergoing repairs at Madrid.

The river Izora, from which the city is supplied, has dried up. The melting snow from the mountains is melting slowly, and it is not yet melted, and no hope is there that the situation will improve before next winter.

WEYLER WILL WIN IN A YEAR.

Experts to Take Personal Command of Spanish Army and Beat the Cubans.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—Señor Peña, the new correspondent of the Herald in Havana, telegraphs that as soon as he arrived there he was received by Gen. Weyler. In reply to Peña's suggestion that the public in Madrid desires Gen. Weyler to take personal command of the army in the field, the latter said:

"I shall do so; but not before I have made certain arrangements regarding military and administrative affairs in the island. The large command must be borne in mind. My manifold responsibilities warn me not to incur the mistakes committed by others before me, as would be the case were I to take command of a column and lose all communication with the rest of the army."

The campaign lasted longer than I expected, and thus sickness has increased and the work at the Júcar and Morón military line has been delayed. My purpose was to have that trocha finished and efficiently defended before the end of September.

Criticism was expected. Had I consulted my personal convenience I would have asked the reinforcements to be sent in June, but I yielded to considerations of humanity and patriotism and have thus spared many lives.

"My chief desire was to throw down to the insurgents all the new troops, but I had to strengthen other positions which were in need of reinforcement. Even so, I trust that I have the elements necessary to carry on important movements in the island."

"As long as certain difficulties, which it would be indiscreet to mention, are not obviated, I shall continue to do my duty. All that can be done is to place obstacles in their way and thus delay their arrival in the island."

"I shall not attempt to prophesy. This does not sow discord, and the very least I can say is, especially now that some impatient critics are twisting me with what they erroneously suppose I promised to do here when I came from Spain. I never fixed any time for the accomplishment of any certain event, merely said that I needed two years to finish the war, and this I maintain, despite the fact that the material difficulties have been added to us."

"Before long the rebellion will be confined to the small area around the Júcar and Morón trochas. Small bands of insurgents are all that will be left in the west, and they will be exterminated by the Spanish guardia civil."

The correspondent of El Siglo Futuro in Havana advises the Government to have no mercy upon Cuban sympathizers. "The higher the Government raises the punishment, the more severe and quicker their punishment must be. The Government must ignore the neutral man, and which still adheres to the neutrality of the country."

La Correspondencia Militar, an army organ, proposes that Gen. Weyler be sent to Cuba to replace Gen. Weyler.

SPAIN'S WRECKED NAVY.

Admiral Beranger May Retire from the Ministry—Spanish Residents of Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—Admiral Beranger, who is said to be in poor health, is expected to retire from the Ministry of the Navy. The Admiral is said to be in poor health, and is expected to retire from the Ministry of the Navy.

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Several patriot groups have been established at the Guines Free School, founded at the beginning of this century, and at the Santa Clara Orphan Asylum.

Gen. Weyler has been accused of the Spanish in Cuba of not doing anything to aid Spain to suppress the insurrection and of depending entirely upon the mother country for the protection of their lives and property. Such conduct, the Madrid newspapers declare, would be a disgrace to the Spanish flag.

The American steamer Algiers has brought from New Orleans 548 horses and 10 mules for the Spanish army. The steamer was captured by the Spanish navy on Oct. 17.

When the Cuban patriot Col. Benigno Sanguinetti was captured by the Spanish forces, he was captured by the Spanish navy on Oct. 17.

SPANIARDS KILL THEIR OWN MEN.

A Rear-End Collision in Cuba Between Trains Conveying Troops.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—Two trains conveying troops were in collision to-day at the Guines station, province of Havana. It was a rear-end collision, and the last car of the first train was wrecked.

Four soldiers were killed and a Major, two lieutenants and a captain were wounded. The Havana police to-day searched the office of the newspaper La Tribuna and the residences of its editors. The result of the search was that the paper was found to be in possession of a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Six Men Badly Injured Yesterday by a West Shore Shed.

Six men were badly injured yesterday by a shed which fell upon them at the West Shore Ferry. The building was 180 feet long, 30 feet wide and 24 feet in height. The scaffolding was up nearly to the roof and a gang of workmen were raising it when it fell.

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ANNIE FOON: AGED FOUR.

A LITTLE HEATHEN WHO RETIRES AT MIDNIGHT AND GETS UP AT TEN.

She Runs In and Out of the Chinese Theatre, and is a "Peculiar" Police Officer. Her "Greatest" Gift is to Be Graciously.

It was 10 o'clock and things were at their quietest at the Chinese Theatre in Doyers street. The little, strolling place was thick with smoke, but even that was driven back in waves by the cleaning sweepers who were on duty at the stage. The reporter stood on a raised platform in the corner opposite the one where the musicians and actors were doing their violent work. In front of him, in crescent-shaped rows of seats converging toward the stage, were several hundred Chinese, men, women and children, all of whom were looking at the reporter with curiosity.

"Hello, Annie! where'd you come from?" The reporter looked around; and then down. A little, dark, round, fat, and somewhat mischievous-looking girl, about four years old, was sitting on the floor in front of him. Her long, narrow eyes were almost round with excitement as she watched a tall domestic servant pull his wife all over the stage by her nose. The bundle she was carrying was so large that she almost tripped the musician in the other corner. But she was silent so far as taking any notice of the detective was concerned.

"Come, come, shake hands, Annie!" he said. She didn't for an instant remove her eyes from the stage, but she reached out her hand. "Now shake hands with this gentleman." Annie stuck a moist little fist out vaguely, being still occupied with the domestic tragedy in the other corner. She laughed with keen sympathy, and when the detective's hand was laid on her head, she turned to him with a look of intense interest. Her fatherly little face was full of a weird intelligence. Just as suddenly as she had appeared she started for the door.

"Going home, Annie?" asked the detective. "Yes." "Right; well be over to see you in a few minutes." That was the reporter's introduction to Annie Foon, and, although it may be terrible ground, he is prepared to say that there isn't a more attractive child in the whole of Greater New York. Perhaps this statement may not be too far from the truth. There isn't a more attractive child in the whole of Greater New York.

The Foon family live at Doyers street, directly opposite the theatre. This is very convenient for the child, who is a great favorite with the audience. Good American mothers, who put their little folk to bed at 8 o'clock, will have a shiver of horror when they find that this little heathen doesn't retire until the witching hour of 12. At any rate, that was what her mother said. Mr. and Mrs. Foon were reclining on a raised platform which occupies fully a third of the room which serves them as parlor, bedroom, dining room, and kitchen. The platform is raised about four feet above the floor, and is covered with a mat of cotton and calico. In the center was a group of what was evidently considered choice bric-a-brac: a small nickel clock, which, as Annie explained, refused to stop; a little china dog, ditto; a small clock, which, as Annie explained, refused to stop; a little china dog, ditto; a small clock, which, as Annie explained, refused to stop.

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VENUE ARBITRATION.

England Wants the Title of Her Subjects to Property They Have Acquired Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—It is stated authoritatively that Sir Julian Pauncefote's call to-day on Secretary Olney was merely one of courtesy. That some time in the near future was left for the formal conference which it is hoped on both sides will result in the settlement of the Venezuelan controversy.

Subsequent to the visit, however, Sir Julian sent a bundle of papers from the embassy to the Secretary, including the long-sought list of bona fide subjects of Great Britain in the disputed territory previous to Jan. 1, 1887, together with a description of their holdings and the character of improvements they had made.

The settlements constituted substantially the only point of difference between Lord Salisbury and Secretary Olney when the summer vacation interrupted the negotiations and the forthcoming conference are to be practically confined to this point.

Lord Salisbury's proviso was that the bona fide subjects of Great Britain should be included in the list of bona fide subjects of Great Britain in the disputed territory previous to Jan. 1, 1887, or as territory of Great Britain any territory bona fide occupied by bona fide subjects of Great Britain.

The Secretary Olney's counter proposition of June 12, which Sir Julian Harcourt subsequently referred to in Parliament and commended as the solution of the difficulty, was that either Lord Salisbury's proviso should be accepted, or that the bona fide subjects of Great Britain should be included in the list of bona fide subjects of Great Britain in the disputed territory previous to Jan. 1, 1887, or as territory of Great Britain any territory bona fide occupied by bona fide subjects of Great Britain.

It is stated that the revised suggestion upon which the negotiations are now being conducted is that the bona fide subjects of Great Britain should be included in the list of bona fide subjects of Great Britain in the disputed territory previous to Jan. 1, 1887, or as territory of Great Britain any territory bona fide occupied by bona fide subjects of Great Britain.

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Use "Hymel."

in Public.

If your Asthma or Bronchitis make breathing hard; if "stopped up" with a common cold or Catarrh, remember that Booth's Hymel Pocket Inhaler, the Australian Dry-Air treatment,

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Price \$1.00. For sale by druggists everywhere. Extra bottles of "Hymel" inhaler at druggists, 50 cents. Hymel Balm, a wonderful healer, 25 cents. Advice free of R. T. Booth, 23 East 20th St., New York.

PREBYTERIANS WANT TO FIGHT.

They Would Send Ships Through the Dardanelles and Stop Armenian Murders. The Presbyterian Synod practically finished its work yesterday morning and adjourned in the afternoon. The most interesting business was the adoption of resolutions